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and aggression, produced by free institutions, and opposing the sluggishness produced by monopolistic and paternal institutions. This history of it reveals both those heroic and adventurous individuals who come to the front, and those dependent pioneers and their rulers who give way.

The book differs from the usual industrial histories, concerned largely with the evolution of technique in industry and invention, in that it turns upon the characteristics of individuals produced by various institutions. It is, therefore, truly economic rather than industrial history. At the same time, these economic features differ entirely from those which we are accustomed to term "economic," since the period which Miss Coman has studied closes where the great movements of economic classes begin. Her individualistic farmers and laborers, after she leaves them, become grangers and trade unionists, when once the land is occupied and the railroads dominate. Her history is the struggle between free and paternal institutions. It is a most interesting and readable introduction to the struggle thereafter taking place within free institutions.

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"Publications de l'Institut Nobel Norvégien." Tome I, *L'Arbitrage international chez les Hellènes*. By A. RAEDER. Large 8vo, pp. 322. Tome II, Fasc. 1, *Les bases économiques de la justice internationale*. By ACHILLE LORIA. Large 8vo, pp. 96. New York: Putnam, 1912.

The Nobel Institute of Norway is the official organ of the Nobel Peace Prize Committee. To further its own activities in behalf of international peace, the committee has inaugurated the publication of a series of scientific studies bearing upon arbitration and kindred themes.

The first volume of the series deals with arbitration among the ancient Greek states. This is a historical study based upon inscriptions which have been discovered from time to time and intermittently published. The period covered by the study extends from the seventh to the second century before the Christian era. These records, in the form in which the author presents them, give a fairly adequate though not an entirely complete idea of the extent to which arbitration was employed in settling international disputes among the Greek states of antiquity.

Altogether there are eighty-one cases of arbitration presented of which only one seems of doubtful authenticity. Ten of the cases cited are interstate treaties or agreements containing provisions for arbitration of disputes arising between the signatory states. Of the remaining citations, arbitration of one sort and another was used in sixty-one instances; in seven, one or the other of the parties to the dispute refused to submit to arbitration; in one, the judge, when appealed to, declined to act as arbiter; and in another case, offers of mediation were spurned by both of the parties to the dispute.

As to the subject-matter of the controversies involved in these cases, it is of some interest to note that, for the most part, it had to do with the question of territorial boundaries and possessions. This is probably the natural consequence of the occupation of contiguous territories by a comparatively large number of petty states.

Presumably many other instances of arbitration remain as yet undiscovered. The finding of further evidence upon this point would doubtless give us a more accurate idea as to the precise regions of ancient Greece where arbitration was resorted to for the settlement of petty differences among the states. With the information placed at our disposal by the author conclusions are impossible (pp. 238-40). However, despite the fragmentary character of the evidence adduced, the author has met with a reasonable degree of success in establishing the fact that arbitration is not altogether a modern invention for the adjudication of wranglings among nations. The book is worthy of careful consideration and may be consulted with considerable advantage by those interested in the history of attempts to settle international differences amicably.

Professor Loria's contribution, on the other hand, is a work which in its method and conception is easily distinguishable from the one preceding. To be sure, the author makes liberal use of historical data, but his point of view is essentially theoretical. He employs the facts of history merely as mechanical devices for the elucidation and verification of his fundamental thesis which asserts a causal nexus between economic factors and the institution of international jurisprudence. His instrument of logic is the Hegelian dialectics. In this as in his earlier and more important works the author displays an amazing facility in the use of this process of reasoning.

In the development of his thesis, to which the first chapter is devoted, the author describes the various stages of economic evolution and the concomitant unfolding of international juridical organizations. Here

is introduced at once the one dominant and all-pervasive idea in Professor Loria's economics—the *quid* common to all successive economic orders throughout history: agricultural conditions as historically superinduced by the varying degrees of density of population. It is assumed that in the original state of society each individual having free access to land was self-sufficient. With the increasing pressure upon land due to an increase of population, this economy of self-sufficiency gave place to *simple* association of workers for the purpose of augmenting production. A further growth in numbers resulting in greater pressure upon land leads to the displacement of *simple* by *complex* associations, i.e., exchange economy, specialization, and territorial division of labor. With the first *simple* change in the organic conditions of production and economy the germs of international law emerge and develop as economic evolution proceeds. The organization of international law thus appears as a corollary to co-operative association and is calculated to govern the united activities of heterogeneous groups in the many phases of economy and production.

But in the course of events, the development of international law is interrupted. Here is the author's antithesis. For, presently, "pour des raisons immanentes à l'organisme économique," the increase in productivity is irresistibly checked and the revenue begins to decline. The peaceful, *physiological* methods hitherto employed for increasing production are no longer of any avail, and resort must be had to bellicose, *pathological* methods: "l'annexion violente des revenus d'autrui" (p. 25; cf. *La Sintesi*, pp. 284-98). Violence, however, is the negation of the nascent *jus gentium*, which, being too feeble to oppose it, collapses, and simultaneously war ensues.

What emerges out of the wreckage—synthesis—is not the originally normal code which presupposed a state of peace, but only a fragmentary list of rules drawn up for the purpose of regulating the game of war with a view to rendering warfare less disastrous. This partial system of laws reaches completion when the growing interdependence of the various nations and the diminishing number of independent states reduce the chances of gain from war, while at the same time the increasing complexity of the economic order adds very greatly to the expenditures of war. In this way war becomes less profitable and therefore less frequent. But, concludes the author, since war is a reaction against a falling revenue, it can be permanently abolished only by restoring the free association of labor which will prevent the accumulation of revenue (surplus) and its eventual disappearance.

Professor Loria's handling of the subject is marked by the skill and penetration which is so characteristic of most of his writings. But unfortunately the present study becomes thoroughly intelligible only after one has acquired some degree of familiarity with the system of economics which he has so ingeniously developed in his earlier works. Seemingly, he assumes that the casual statement of two apparently contradictory propositions regarding the part played by concise association in economic evolution is sufficiently intelligible without further elaboration (p. 25; cf. *Analisi della Proprietà Capitalista*, I, chap. 1; II, pp. 108-19).

As for the point of view taken by the author, it is to be observed that while, avowedly, it is that of the materialistic conception of history, yet the spiritual element enters into the scheme of thought as an important ingredient. In the author's interpretation of the actions of men there is a supposition of ends pursued, an imputation of the motive for gain. In the nature of the case any imputation of this character must be arbitrary and cannot be regarded as anything more than a mere hypothesis which requires verification based upon further investigation. By proceeding upon such a postulate, therefore, it appears as though the author has yielded to the temptation of resurrecting the *homo economicus*, about whose figure to fit the garment of his economic theories.

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Woman and Social Progress. By SCOTT NEARING and NELLIE M. S. NEARING. New York: Macmillan, 1912. 8vo, pp. xii+285. \$1.50.

Woman spelled with a very large W has been the occasion of the making of many books in recent months. In this work by Dr. and Mrs. Nearing, who appear several times in the text in the first person singular, "Woman" serves as a skeleton or framework on which are hung a great variety of intellectual garments, some quite modish, some the worse for wear, and some already cast off. In other words, ethnology, biology, history, economics, education, philanthropy, domestic science, dietetics, eugenics, suffrage, hygiene, the servant problem, the factory system, morality, motherhood, spending, social work, child-training, and the woman's college are among the subjects which in a rather inconsequential or illogical order, with some repetition, are